THE [NUMB. 1821.]

South-Carolina GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1770.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

By the Honourable WILLIAM BULL, *Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the ſaid Province:*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS His Majeſty, by His Royal Order in Council, bearing Date the fifteenth Day of *June*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy, was graciouſly pleaſed to declare His Royal Approbation of an Act of the General Aſſembly of this Province, intitled, "An "ACT to incorporate the Society, called "and known by the Name of the FELLOW-"SHIP SOCIETY," paſſed the Twenty-third Day of *Auguſt*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Sixty-nine; whereby the ſaid Act is confirmed, finally enacted, and ratified: I HAVE THEREFORE thought fit to iſſue this my Proclamation, notifying the Royal Pleaſure thereupon, that all Perſons concerned may take Notice thereof, and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of His Majeſty's ſaid Province, at CHARLES-TOWN, *this 28th Day of* AUGUST, *Anno Domini* 1770, *and in the Tenth Year of His Majeſty's Reign.*

WILLIAM BULL.

By His Honour's Command,
GEORGE MURRAY, *pro Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

New Advertiſements.

GEORGE GREENLAND

Has to ſell, at his STORE in ELLIOTT-STREET, next Door to Mr EEPSHA POINSETT's,

JAMAICA, WEST-INDIA, and NORTHWARD RUM, by the Quarter-Caſk, or leſſer Quantity, not under three Gallons; very good MUSCOVADO SUGAR by the Barrel or Hundred Weight; SALT, and a Quantity of STARCH: All which ARTICLES he will diſpoſe of reaſonable, and will be obliged to thoſe who may favour him with their Cuſtom.

He ſtill continues the FACTORAGE BUSINESS, in all its Branches.—All Letters or Orders from the COUNTRY ſhall be punctually complied with.

THIS is to acquaint all Merchants, Owners, and Maſters, who may hereafter have Veſſels lying at my Wharf, That for the future, every loaded Veſſel, intending to diſcharge her Cargo at the ſaid Wharf, muſt be allowed an inſide Birth, during the Time of her Diſcharging.———As this has been a Cuſtom for many Years paſt at the Wharves, yet there are ſtill ſome Perſons unwilling to comply therewith: To prevent Diſputes, I hope every one concerned will take Notice, that I am determined to ſue for whatever Damages I may ſuſtain in Conſequence of any Refuſal to comply with the ſaid Cuſtom.

(6 w.) JOHN CHAMPNEYS.

To be LETT,

A Commodious ſmall TENEMENT, in GUIGNARD-STREET, next Door to the Reverend Mr. PANTING, and at preſent occupied by Mr. PROSSER. Enquire of ISAAC MOTTE.

To be SOLD,

A YOUNG NEGRO WENCH, and her male CHILD, two Years old: She can waſh, iron, and cook exceeding well, and is a tollerable good Seamſtreſs.—She is ſold for no Fault, but the Owner is in want of Money. Inquire of the Printer.

Cannon's Creek, Auguſt 18th, 1770.

INFORMATION has been given me of the following STRAYS, *viz.*

A BAY HORSE, about 12 Hands high, five Years old, branded on the mounting Buttock R G, and on the mounting Shoulder ⁂.—A Trotter.

A grey HORSE, 12½ Hands high, nine Years old, branded on the mounting Shoulder W.—A Trotter.

A bay HORSE, with a ſmall Star in his Forehead, Thirteen Hands and an Half high, about five Years old, branded on the mounting Shoulder R R, and on the near Buttock R R ⓘ.—A Trotter.

The Owners of the above Strays, muſt apply to, and prove their Property, before MICHAEL DICKERT, J. P.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

LETTERS from ſeveral parts of Ireland ſay, that the popular party is ſo ſtrong, and matters are come to ſuch a height, that nothing but a large ſtanding army could long prevent an inſurrection in that kingdom.

A certain celebrated Lady eloped a few days ſince from her doating huſband, with a half-pay officer; the former purſued her as far as Dover, and ſtopt her, whilſt the Lover made off with her cloaths, &c. The Lady ſeemed to be all contrition, and went to bed with her huſband; but it is ſuppoſed he had drank a glaſs too much for joy at having recovered her, and being in a ſound ſleep, the lady got on board the packet as ſoon as it was dawn of day, and followed her lover.

JUNE 16.

Yeſterday Col. Fitzroy, brother to his Grace the Duke of Grafton, and Col. Luttrell, had a long conference with the Earl of Hillſborough, Secretary of State for the colonies, at his Lordſhip's houſe in Hanover-Square.

A fine dock, upon an entire new plan, is now almoſt finiſhed at Portſmouth, where two firſt-rate men of war, with all their guns and rigging, can ſail into and out again, at low-water mark. It was viewed on Monday by the Generals Conway and Lloyd, Admiral Knowles, and many other perſons of diſtinction, who highly approved thereof.

A young Lady of fortune at the Weſt end of the town, has lately attempted to eſcape with a Black, who was counted very handſome, and lived with her Uncle. It is remarkable that ſhe had his picture drawn, which was found in her trunk. Their intention was to eſcape to the Black's native country, Africa, where he made her believe he was a King's ſon. The Black has abſconded, and on Thurſday morning the young Lady was ſent into the country.

We hear that no one has yet accepted the government of a neighbouring kingdom, though it has been offered to ſeveral Noblemen, therefore it is expected the preſent Lord Lieutenant will continue ſome time longer.

It is whiſpered at the court end of the town, that the preſent ſtate of our commerce with Portugal, the armaments of the Houſe of Bourbon, and the part Britain is likely to take in the troubles between a Northern and Eaſtern empire, will require the two Houſes of Parliament to make a much ſhorter receſs than was at firſt propoſed.

The diſcharge of a certain Iriſh Duke from the Privy-Council in that kingdom, is likely to be productive of more oppoſition to the Miniſtry than was expected; therefore turns out to be a moſt imprudent ſtep at this time.

It is ſaid to be under the conſideration of a certain Junto, to ſtrike out two or three more popular names from the ſame liſt, as ſoon as it is convenient.

Thurſday morning a meſſenger arrived at the Right Hon. the Earl of Hillſborough's, in Hanover-Square, with diſpatches from the Hon. Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

JUNE 19.

There is a Turtle brought home from St. Helena, the largeſt ever ſeen; it weighs nine hundred and three quarters.

It is ſaid, that at the next meeting of Parliament, a motion will be made to allow a great Lady her annual ſettlement, in whatever part of the world ſhe ſhall think proper to take up her reſidence; which, if true, ſeems to forebode no intention to return.

It is propoſed, that the city of London ſhall ſend circular letters, in imitation of thoſe of the colonies, to the ſeveral counties and independent boroughs in the kingdom, on the preſent poſture of affairs.

It is ſaid that ſince Lord Holland's arrival, he has had ſeveral private conferences with a great perſonage.

Notwithſtanding the frequent meetings of ſeveral of the Miniſtry, in order to conſider what methods to apply with reſpect to the Americans, we are informed that nothing yet is determined on, there being a great difference in opinion between two of the principals.

JUNE 21.

It is no leſs a true, than melancholy remark, that the Britiſh nation has, at this critical juncture, leſs naval preparations than either the French, Spaniards, Ruſſians, or Dutch.

A gentleman was obſerving the other day to the preſent Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, that he was ſurprized that Colonel Barré, who was ſo poor a miniſterial man, ſhould be ſo powerful when he became an oppoſer of government; but the Premier anſwered, that he was not ſurprized at it at all, for a man might make a great figure in breaking windows, who would make but a very indifferent glazier was he ſet to mend them.

By private letters from the Weſt-Indies we learn, that the ſettlers in the new iſlands are in the higheſt ſpirits imaginable, as the lands yield beyond conception, which has raiſed the value even of Wood-Lands to a very high price, particularly at St. Vincent's. At Tobago, lands, which coſt ſome time ago from 20s. to 30s. are now ſelling in woods from 13l. ſterling, to 16l. and 20l. per acre; but it muſt be obſerved, that it has the character of being an excellent ſugar ſoil, ſince it is allowed, that many of the eſtates there yield from three to five heavy hogſheads per acre, and the ſugar of a ſtrong grain, fit for the bakers at home. The iſland of St. Vincent, however, carries the day at preſent, being more forward than Dominica and Tobago.

The celebrated patriotic Mrs. Macaulay and Mr. Wilkes, dined with Capt. Thompſon at Kew, laſt Sunday.

It is ſaid a certain Financier has it in agitation to tax a neceſſary of life not before taxed, by which it is ſuppoſed 300,000 l. will be raiſed annually.

The Miniſtry finding it difficult to purſue their plan in ſo open a manner as they now proceed, have, it is reported, in agitation to raiſe one of their *own party* into *popularity*, through who they expect the people will more contentedly ſuffer all their meaſures to be purſued; they doubt not of this ſcheme taking effect inaſmuch as a late popular Commoner was able to bring about the greateſt contradictions in his adminiſtration.

JUNE 22.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Earl of Halifax, took the oaths before the Lords Commiſſioners of the Seals in the Court of Chancery, in order to qualify himſelf for his place as Lord Privy Seal.

A correſpondent ſays, "Why need we fear any ill conſequence from the enormous load of the National Debt, ſince the intereſt may at any time be paid by the ſums now granted in penſions."

We hear that orders will ſoon be iſſued, for all the Colony Agents to attend Lord Hilliſborough at the Plantation-Office, on ſpecial affairs.

JUNE 26.

On Saturday was finally determined, by the Lords Commiſſioners in Chancery, the long depending cauſe between the Earl of Chatham, as repreſentative of the late Sir William Pynſent, and ——— Daw, Eſq; when the decree obtained by his Lordſhip, was reverſed in favour of Mr. Daw. The ſum contended for, with coſts of ſuit, &c. will amount to between 14 and 15,000l.

It is ſaid, that the Earl of Chatham will appeal to the Houſe of Peers againſt the decree pronounced in the court of Chancery, in favour of Mr. Daw.

A correſpondent aſſures us, that the following intelligence may be depended on, as coming from undoubted authority, That a treaty of alliance is entered into between Ruſſia and Denmark; whereby the Ruſſians engage to make over part of heir territories, lying in the dutchy of Holſtein, to his Daniſh Majeſty, on condition of his joining Ruſſia againſt the Turks; and that a certain number of Daniſh men of war are fitting out with all expedition for that purpoſe.

Many politicians are ſtrongly of opinion, that the European powers ought to ſtop, or at leaſt retard, the progreſs of the Ruſſian arms againſt the Turks; as otherwiſe the power of Ruſſia may, in a little time, be able to give law to all Europe.

It is remarked, that there never was an inſtance of the choice of Mayor and Sheriffs happening to made at one time till the preſent.

JUNE 27.

Letters from Sweden adviſe, that the ſtate of public credit at Stockholm renders extraordinary meaſures neceſſary in that diet, as great confuſion and embarraſſment have ariſen from the loans made by the bank, on pledges of private property, from the embezzlements of the clerks, and the multiplication of paper-money; and alſo from the mortgages of the crown revenues and the mines, which are againſt the fundamental conſtitutions of the kingdom.

Amongſt the above cauſes of diſcontent, the following has great weight with the populace: A printer, who wrote boldly againſt the bad meaſures of adminiſtration, during the laſt diet, and exclaimed loudly againſt the French influence, was condemned to fine and impriſonment; which he ſuffered. The time of his impriſonment being now elapſed, and the eyes of the people being opened, a ſubſcription has been made for him of 30,000 copper dollars; and he is at preſent very popular.

JUNE 28.

It is ſaid a naval officer of high rank has informed a Great Perſonage, that the naval eſtabliſhment of this kingdom requires to be put on a reſpectable footing; which is to be laid ſhortly before a board of admiralty.

Orders have been iſſued to make a ſtrict inſpection into the ſtrength of the caſtles and fortifications on the Kent, Suſſex, and other ſea coaſts, and a report to be made with all expedition.

JUNE 30.

It is ſaid that there is at preſent great jealouſies ſubſiſting among the officers of the navy, and it is thought the late diſpoſal of one of the vacant red ribbands will much increaſe them.

We hear that the repreſentation of our naval affairs to a Great Perſonage, has given great diſguſt to ſome of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Three councils have been held this week, chiefly concerning the late diſturbances at Boſton.

We hear that Mr. Trecothick is determined to adopt the ſame meaſures as his worthy friend the late Lord-Mayor.

The moderation with which the preſent Lord-Mayor has acted in his Alderman's capacity, gives the miniſtry hopes that the city will make leſs oppoſition to their meaſures than they lately have done.

We hear that the miniſtry have not yet fixed on a perſon for Chancellor.

JULY 3.

We hear that the freeholders of the county of Middleſex intend remonſtrating with the parliament, at their next meeting; that the remonſtrance is now under conſideration, and it is expected will be ſigned by more than that to his Majeſty.

It is alſo expected that George Bellas, Eſq; will preſent the above remonſtrance to parliament.

It is conſidered as a certainty, ſays a correſpondent on the continent, that France is meditating a grand blow againſt Great-Britain. Their naval preparations at Toulon and Breſt, with the ſecrecy with which theſe preparations are carried on, ſufficiently beſpeak their intentions.

JULY 4.

The following is the Subſtance of the important Arguments Yeſterday at Weſtminſter-Hall; given in as accurate and circumſtantial a Manner as the Shortneſs of the Time would allow.

Yeſterday, between twelve and one, came on to be argued in the court of King's Bench, Weſtminſter-Hall, before Lord Chief Juſtice Mansfield, Juſtice Aſton, Juſtice Willes, and Juſtice Aſhhurſt, the two rules in the cauſe of the King and Woodfall. The one obtained by the counſel for the Crown, to ſhew cauſe why the verdict given by the jury on the iſſue of the trial at Guildhall ſhould not be ſet right, and properly entered on the record; the other obtained by the counſel for the defendant, to ſhew cauſe why it ſhould not be entered in the words given by the jury.—Mr. Serjeant Glynn preſumed he might open, though their rule was previous to his—Lord Mansfield ſaid he certainly might, and adviſed his conſidering the two together.—The Serjeant then went upon the words of the verdict, proving, in a very able and forcible ſpeech, that the words of the verdict, "Printing and publiſhing *only*," ſufficiently proved that the jury meant to acquit the defendant, that nothing could be more ſtrong, or carry a more concluſive evidence of ſuch intention, than the new and additional word *only*; for although, if the verdict had been ſimply *guilty of printing and publiſhing*, he ſhould have thought it a ſufficient acquittal, the jury were careful of being properly underſtood, and had added the word *only* as an infallible direction of their meaning and deſign; that therefore it was a good, true, and ſufficient finding; a general verdict on grounds which properly warranted an acquittal, and he ſubmitted it to the court, whether it either ought or could be taken in any other ſenſe; he enlarged much upon the epithets, by way of innuendo, in the information, with repeated energy enforcing it was neceſſary that ſome *criminal intention* ſhould have been proved; that criminality is the eſſence of crime, and therefore it was the ſole axiom on which a jury ſhould have found their verdict; that juries, on all trials, were judges of law as well as of fact; that this was a right of theirs, whenever they choſe to exerciſe it; that they then did it at their peril, and at the peril of their conſciences; and that it lay ſolely in their breaſts, as the only conſtitutional judges, to weigh the motives of the publiſher, which ought to have an effect; and that by their verdict in the preſent caſe, it appeared they conſidered the defendant as the publiſher of a paper called JUNIUS, but not as the criminal publiſher of a libel. He next went upon the rule of the counſel for the crown; "deſiring the court to alter the verdict of intendment," accurately proving, that it was not in their power to alter any verdict of a jury, and to convince them that he did not ſpeak without proper authority, quoted the caſe of Witham and Lord Derby; at the ſame time referring them to Lord Vaughan, who, by caſe in point, ſufficiently ſhews, that a court cannot alter or amend the verdict of a jury. Having ſuppoſed that the arguments of the gentlemen or the other ſide might have ſo much weight with the bench; as to induce them to be of opinion that the verdict given by the jury did not imply an *acquittal*, he aſſerted, that at any rate it did not imply a *conviction*; that if their Lordſhip's opinion ſhould chance to turn againſt the defendant, the only thing left would be to proceed on a *venire facias de novo*; but this he ſaid, he only mentioned by way of argument, for he ſtill ſupported his firſt opinion; but to touch on the grounds, on which, he imagined, the counſel for the crown might proceed, he had treated it in this way. However he ſubmitted the whole of his propoſitions to the court; and he hoped they would not conſent to have the verdict altered, as that would be a precedent of a moſt miſchievous nature, and totally unſupported by any caſe in the books; and that the Supreme Court of Judicature might perhaps think with him; but this alteration of the verdict would prevent their bringing the matter to be argued before the houſe of Lords; and if it was not altered, his client certainly and indiſputably ſtood acquitted.

Serjeant Glynn having concluded his firſt ſpeech, which laſted near three quarters of an hour, Mr. Lee, the other counſel for the defendant, began with enforcing the arguments that the learned Serjeant had uſed; inſiſting upon it that the jury, in conſequence of the direction given them, had brought in their verdict; that they had conſidered the defendant guilty as to the fact of publication, the firſt point laid down by the learned judge who tried the cauſe; but that they totally acquitted him of the other, viz. the general criminal conſtruction put upon the paper in the information.—Lord Mansfield interrupted Mr. Lee, deſiring he would explain himſelf—he then repeated that by the words *guilty of printing and publiſhing* ONLY, the jury meant to ſay he did publiſh a letter, ſigned *Junius*, in a paper entitled the PUBLIC ADVERTISER; but that they did not mean to infer that he was guilty of publiſhing, with a ſeditious intention, the paper ſet forth in the information.—Lord Mansfield told him that was impoſſible; for in the direction to the jury, they were told that they were to find the defendant *guilty or not guilty* of the charge made in the information; and therefore they could not find him guilty of publiſhing the paper read in the evidence, but muſt mean the letter in the information.—Mr. Lee replied "ſo far from this aſſertion being impoſſible, it is an abſolute fact; and I have, as a proof of it, an affidavit in my pocket, made by one of the jury, aſſerting this very circumſtance; which, if the court will permit, I will inſtantly read."—Lord Mansfield told him he might ſtate it to the court.—Mr. Lee then read the purport of it, depoſing, that William Sibley (one of the jury) thereby made oath that when he went up to give the verdict he meant that the defendant did print a letter ſigned Junius, but he did not find him guilty of the *criminal* conſtruction put upon it in the information.—Judge Aſton obſerved that the words *criminal conſtruction*, in the affidavit, were very ambiguous, and deſired Mr. Lee would tell him what they meant, as if they alluded to the mere filling up the blanks they were one thing, but if they meant the introductory innuendos and general tenor of the information, it was a caſe extremely different.—Mr. Lee informed the judge, that he had no hand in drawing up the affidavit, and therefore he could not poſſibly put a meaning of his own on the deponent's words: He went on very judiciouſly, and read two or three caſes, proving that the court had no ſort of right to alter, by intendment, the verdict of a jury; that it was widely different in a criminal and a civil cauſe; that the preſent was, in his opinion, ſufficient to acquit his client, and he hoped their lordſhips would be of the ſame opinion.

Mr. Solicitor General, as leading counſel for the crown, opened next; He attempted to prove, that the counſel for the defendant, by deſiring that their rule might be made abſolute, and the verdict entered on the record in the words of the jury, were contending for an abſurdity, as the words, *Guilty of printing and publiſhing only*, wanted ſome ſubject to follow them, to make them either grammar or ſenſe, and that it was his opinion they muſt have added to them, *the charge in the information*; which was ſufficient and full conviction of the defendant: He aſſerted that it was common for the courts to alter verdicts, and mentioned the neceſſity of it when the clerk of the court makes a miſtake in entering them; he ſaid that the word *guilty* muſt imply ſomething; that it was as full therefore as uſual, and the court would do right to make the propoſed addition; it was common, he ſaid, for a jury to ſay *guilty*, or *not guilty*, and it was as common for the clerk to add to it, when entered, "of the charge laid in the indictment;" He read many caſes to prove precedents for amending the verdict; that it was full as neceſſary now, as there were two verbs without an accuſative, and therefore it, of itſelf, demanded the uſual addition, which would render it complete, and ſufficient to obtain judgment on.—The learned, the accurate, the eloquent, and the truly able Mr. Moreton, ſpoke next for the crown: Without beating the buſh, he roundly aſſerted, that juries were not judges of *law* as well as of *fact*; that he thought the letter, without the innuendos put into informations by the clerk who draws them, was ſufficient to have laid before the jury; the fact of publication was all they had a right to judge of, the law ſupplied the reſt; that whether the publiſher had or had not *an internal intention in his own mind*, was nothing to the purpoſe—[We wiſh to know if any body ever heard of an *external intention in his own mind*]—they had no power of conſidering the intention, the law judged it a libel, and upon ſufficient proof of the publication, judgment ſhould paſs; that the verdict was a ſufficient finding; that the charge in the information was printing and publiſhing the letter expreſſed therein; that the finding the defendant guilty of printing and publiſhing was all they had to do, and that they had done; and that he would not contend about the word *only*,

it might ſtand, ſo that the uſual addition was put to the verdict when entered on the record, and for fear he ſhould not add a ſimile to grace his rhetorical flouriſhes, if we remember right, he compared an innocent act to the pouring ſmall beer into a man's pocket: At length, either grown tired, or conceiving he had advanced a ſufficiency of his ſort of arguments, the oracle ceaſed—Then Mr. Wallace began, and quoted precedents to ſhew that it had been uſual to alter the verdicts of juries; as they ſeldom or never expreſſed them properly; he ſpoke for about half an hour; when Mr. Dunning got up, as fourth counſel for the crown, and entered with accuracy and judgment on the matter in diſpute; he obſerved, that as to juries being judges of law as well as of fact, it was a point that had been often diſputed, but never unanimouſly determined; that whether it was or was not diſputable, was a matter he would not enter on; that one of the counſel for the defendant had dropped, that juries exerciſed their right of judging on law at their peril; that it appeared plain to him by the verdict given, they did not chuſe to bring themſelves into ſuch a perilous ſtate, but had purpoſely left it undetermined, without exerciſing their right in this caſe: Mr. Dunning did not ſay a great deal, but much to the purpoſe; indeed he appeared by far the ableſt counſel on the crown ſide.—Mr. Walker was the laſt who ſpoke on the ſame ſide, and ſaid very little, or at moſt little to the purpoſe.

Serjeant Glynn begg'd leave to ſay a few words by way of reply; he began with obſerving, that the learned gentlemen on the other ſide had reduced the queſtion to a much narrower compaſs than they at firſt ſet out on; that he could not help taking notice, that in the numberleſs caſes cited from the books by the ſolicitor general and his aſſiſtants, no ſort of diſtinction has been paid to the different kinds of verdicts which had been altered by the court, moſt of thoſe they had quoted being *ſpecial* verdicts, and conſequently had not the leaſt reference to the preſent argument; the verdict now in diſpute was a *general* verdict in a criminal cauſe; and he would be bold to ſay, they neither had, nor could produce a precedent of any ſuch having ever been altered by a court; that as to what the ſollicitor general had ſaid with regard to the verdict of the jury, as given verbatim by them, wanted a ſubſequent ſubject, that ſubject was *Junius letter*, but it did not follow that it was a libel: The verdict was literally, *Guilty of an innocent act*: Nor was this uncommon, as it happened in the ſame manner, in the caſe of Elizabeth Canning, and more particularly in that of Pen and Mead, who were found by their jury *Guilty of preaching*; which was thought a ſufficient verdict, and they were acquitted on it; preaching being no crime; he therefore argued that his client had a right to an acquittal, or at any rate a *venire facias de novo*; that quoting as a precedent for amending a verdict of a jury, the common and uſual cuſtom of ſetting right a clerical error or miſtake of the officer of the court was by no means a parallel caſe; that that was neceſſary and cuſtomary, but he never heard of any court venturing to alter the verdict of a jury, as it was impoſſible for any perſons, after the trial, to know what arguments the jury uſed among themſelves, or what grounds they founded their verdict upon; that their power, as judges, would be totally uſeleſs, if a court could, after they had formed and given a verdict, alter it to their own ſentiments, and the only alteration he could think of would be the *amazing* one offered by Mr. Moreton, of ſuffering the word *only* to remain, and which would make the whole abſolute nonſenſe: He obſerved how diſmal the caſe appeared to the counſel for the crown themſelves, when they could propoſe no alteration but that offered by Mr. Moreton, ſuch as it was, and indeed it certainly was, he obſerved, a moſt *lamentable bad* one. If the court therefore were not of his firſt opinion, that the verdict amounted to an acquittal, he ſubmitted it to their Lordſhips, that it could be no verdict at all, and he hoped the court would grant a new trial.

It being now between four and five o'clock, the Serjeant having finiſhed a ſpeech replete with learning and ſound law, Lord Chief-Juſtice Mansfield ſaid, he was ſorry they had began ſo late in the day and term, and ordered it to ſtand over to next term: He obſerved that one of the counſel for the defendant was miſtaken in ſaying, that he inſtructed the jury to judge of the information both as to law and fact; that that he *never* did; but that he had told them, the epithets in the information were inferences of law, and what they had nothing to do with; that Mr. Dunning's opinion ſeemed to be juſt, "that the jury had left the determination of the paper, whether a libel or not, to the court."

Yeſterday Lord North, Lord Gower, and the Earl of Briſtol, waited on the King at Richmond, where they had a long conference with his Majeſty.

We hear that the Earl of Northington has been ſent for to court.

JULY 5.

It is reported, that the Nobleman known by the name of the Public Defaulter, has ſold his houſe in Piccadilly; and on Thurſday his goods will be ſold by public auction; after which his Lordſhip will immediately ſet off for Italy again.

It is ſaid, the ſtatue intended to be erected to the memory of the late Lord Mayor will be white marble; that his Lordſhip is to be repreſented in the ſame poſition in which he addreſſed his Majeſty; the ſpeech his Lordſhip made, to be engraved on a tablet of black marble, and the letters to be gilt; and this ſtatue is to be fixed on the Sheriff's court, the bottom of Guildhall.

We hear that the oppoſition the Miniſtry meet with at home, the obſtinacy of our colonies in America, and the repeated inſults received from ſome foreign powers, nonplus the ableſt politicians among them; their frequent conferences end without any determination, and it is ſaid a plan has been propoſed, to bring in ſome of the oppoſition, on whoſe experience they conceive hopes in the preſent juncture.

The wiſdom of Parliament has been thought of as requiſite to be called in to their aid, but the neceſſity of a ſpeedy determination obliges them to reject that expedient, eſpecially as it would too much alarm the nation to aſſemble them ſo ſoon.

It is certain however, that theſe things will be laid before Parliament immediately when they are aſſembled.

It is now confidently ſaid, that the return of a great Lady will not take place ſo ſoon as we expected, and not till the meeting of Parliament at ſooneſt.

It is confidently aſſerted that a late Premier will join the Minority before the next meeting of Parliament.

The ſale of part of the eſtate of a certain unpopular Financier, it is ſaid, will be ſhortly followed by a total diſpoſal of them; and that he will leave this kingdom entirely before the end of Auguſt next, againſt which he has purchaſed a houſe at Nice to reſide in.

Tueſday evening a grand council was held at Earl Gower's, in Privy-Garden, which did not break up 'till near eleven o'clock, whence it is thought ſomething extraordinary was on the carpet.

JULY 7.

It is again currently reported, that an alteration will immediately take place in the miniſtry.

It is imagined the above report took its riſe from Lord Northington's being ſent for to town.

We hear that his Grace the Duke of Grafton has lately viſited ſeveral of the minority.

In the courſe of the Groſvenor cauſe in Weſtminſter-hall on Thurſday laſt, a certain lawyer obſerved, that however aggravating the circumſtances were in other reſpects, they could not charge his R—l H——ſs with intriguing merely for the ſake of intrigue; as the *incoherency* of his letters plainly proved him to be *really in love*.

We hear that an officer in the guards won on Thurſday laſt, on the determination of the Groſvenor cauſe, one thouſand guineas.

It is ſaid application will be ſhortly made to the Mercers company, for leave to erect a ſtature in the Royal-Exchange, to the memory of the late Lord-Mayor.

Thurſday the Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor and his new-married Lady, were preſented to their Majeſties at St. James's, and moſt graciouſly received.

It is now reported, that though the French are very ſenſible of their increaſe of ſtrength by the acquiſition of Corſica, the wealth of their religious houſes, and the loans negotiating and negotiated in Holland, as well as their ſuperiority over the Engliſh, who are divided into factions at home, weakened by the diſſatisfaction of their Colonies, and loaded with an enormous national debt, yet while there is a ſpot of land in Corſica which they are aſſured is not their own, and into which an enemy may be admitted, they are reſolved to diſſemble their intentions, and put off the meditated blow for a time.

New Advertiſements.

JAMEISON, SIMONS, & Co.

Have juſt imported, in the ST. HELENA, *Captain* ARTHAR, *from* BRISTOL,

A QUANTITY of WHITE, BLUE, and GREEN PLAINS, of an extraordinary Width and Quality.

ALSO,

In the Snow POLLY, *Captain* RAINIER, *and Ship* LONDON, *Captain* CURLING, *from* LONDON,

BEST London DUFFILS, a Parcel of very neat FOWLING PIECES, low-priced Iriſh Linens, and a complete Aſſortment of ſuch other GOODS, as are allowed by our *Reſolutions*: Which, with the Stock of Goods on Hand, and a neat aſſorted Stock of Goods they have lately purchaſed from Meſſrs. JOHN WOODBERRY, & Co. makes their Stock of Goods as completely aſſorted as the preſent Times will admit of. Which, with old Jamaica and Weſt-India RUM, Madera Wine, Muſcovado and Loaf Sugar, Coffee, &c. they will ſell very reaſonable, at their Store on the BAY; and aſſure their Friends, their Orders ſhall be executed with the greateſt Care and Punctuality.

To be SOLD at public Outcry,

At the uſual Place in CHARLES-TOWN, *on* THURSDAY *the Twentieth of* SEPTEMBER *next*,

THE NEGROES belonging to the Eſtate of Mr. DANIEL CHOPARD, deceaſed; conſiſting of three Fiſhermen, one of them a ſtout Fellow, about Twenty-four Years of Age, the other two between Thirty and Forty—one good Houſe-Wench, with her Children, two ſprightly Boys—alſo another Wench, with her Child, about ſix Months old, ſhe is a very good Waſher, Ironer, and Cook. The Conditions of the Sale are ſix Months Credit, paying Intereſt from the Day of Sale, and giving proper Security.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the ſaid Mr. DANIEL CHOPARD, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame.—And thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accompts, properly atteſted, to

MARY CHOPARD, *Adminiſtratrix.*

JAMAICA RUM, fit for immediate Uſe, in Caſks of 32 Gallons—LEWIS's ſuperfine FLOUR in Barrels, Half Barrels and Kegs—MILK BREAD in Kegs—SOAP and CHOCOLATE in Boxes, to be ſold, at the Store oppoſite William Burrow's, Eſq; by

AIR & COLCOCK.

CHARLES-TOWN, AUGUST 29th, 1770.

THE Reverend Mr. PANTING, upon his Appointment to the Rectory of the Pariſh of ST. ANDREW, has ſignified to the Commiſſioners of the Provincial Free-School, his Intention to reſign the Place of Head Maſter; any Perſon, well qualified, and deſirous of ſucceeding him, may apply to the Honourable WILLIAM BULL, Eſq; Preſident.

A Large aſſortment of WHITE PLAINS, to be ſold at eight and an half for one, alſo a Quantity of London SAIL CLOTH, very cheap, by

PHILIP HAWKINS, & Co.

To be SOLD, for ready Money,

At the VERY LOWEST PRICES, *by*

JOHN NUTT, CABINET-MAKER,

Facing the CROSS-KEYS, *in* KING-STREET,

A PARCEL of well manufactured MAHOGANY FURNITURE, conſiſting of Chairs of different Patterns, Dining-Tables of different Sizes, Tea-Tables, Half Cheſts of Drawers, &c. &c.—Any Perſon wanting any of the above-mentioned Articles, may apply as above.

Charles-Town, May 30, 1770.

BENJAMIN MATHEWES, Merchant, in *Tradd-Street* (next Door to Meſſrs. *Manſell, Corbett, & Comp.* and nearly oppoſite to *Samuel Prioleau*, Eſq; Controller of the Country Duties) a *Subſcriber* to the Reſolutions entered into by the Inhabitants of this Province the 22d of July, 1769, having, in *January* laſt, imported ſundry Goods from *London* (contained in Fifty Packages) inhibited by the ſaid Reſolutions; having alſo *voluntarily* agreed to ſtore the ſame, till a general Importation ſhould take Place, by the following Inſtrument, viz.

"*I, the Subſcriber, having received ſundry Goods from London, "marked* M, *in a Diamond*, N°. 1 *to* 50; *and as it is contrary "to the true Intent and Meaning of the Reſolutions, entered into "by the Inhabitants of this Province, that I ſhould diſpoſe of "them before the Acts complained of are repealed, do* voluntarily "*agree to ſtore the ſame, at my Loſs and Riſque: and I do "hereby promiſe, to ſee them forth-coming to the General Com-"mittee when a general Importation takes Place in this Province.*

"January *Twenty-third*, 1770."

(SIGNED) BENJAMIN MATHEWES.

And, upon being required to produce the ſame to the Committee of Inſpection on the 2d Inſtant, having acknowledged, that *many* of the *ſaid Goods*, ſo agreed to be ſtored as aforeſaid, had been opened and *diſpoſed of*, alledging that the ſame had been done by his Mother, *Ann Mathewes* (who is *alſo* a Subſcriber to the Reſolutions) during his Abſence in the the Country, And they, the ſaid *Ann & Benjamin Mathewes* having been ineffectually, though repeatedly, applied to, to make proper Satisfaction to the Public, for ſuch *ſhameful Breach* of their *ſacred Contracts*: And the ſaid *Ann* continuing to open and diſpoſe of the ſaid Goods, in manifeſt Violation of the ſaid Reſolution: The GENERAL COMMITTEE, after all poſſible Lenity and Forbearance ſhewn, find themſelves reduced to the Neceſſity of adverting the ſaid

ANN & BENJAMIN MATHEWES,

as VIOLATORS OF THE RESOLUTIONS;

as Perſons audaciouſly *counteracting* the *united Sentiments* of the *whole Body* of the People, not only in *this*, but all *the Northern* Provinces; and *preferring* their own little *private Advantage* to the *general Good* of AMERICA.

And as, according to the laſt Article of the afore-mentioned Reſolutions *(ſubſcribed by the ſaid Violaters)* it was agreed, that every *ſuch Violater* ſhould be *treated* with the *utmoſt Contempt*: So the General Committee preſume, that the above *Publication of Names*, will be alone ſufficient to excite the ſame; and to caution *all Perſons* whatever, who *have ſubſcribed* the ſaid Reſolutions, againſt having any *commercial Dealings* whatever with the ſaid ANN & BENJAMIN MATHEWES, until public Notice ſhall be given of their Compliance with the reaſonable Terms that have been propoſed to them—'till when *their Actions* muſt declare them to be *obſtinate* and *inveterate Enemies* to *their Country*, and *unworthy* of the *leaſt Confidence* or *Eſteem*.

To be SOLD Cheap,

For Caſh or ſhort Credit,

The under-mentioned ARTICLES, belonging to the Eſtate of THOMAS GADSDEN, *Eſq; deceaſed*;

TWO Bowden's Patent Machines—a Horſe-Flat—a large Pettiauger,—and a few Goats. The above to be ſeen at Mrs. GADSDEN's Plantation, on Charles-Town Neck.

ALSO,

A Lot of LAND in ANSONBOROUGH.

LIKEWISE,

Eight French Chairs, two Sophas, and three Curtains of crimſom Silk Damaſk. To be ſeen at Mrs. GADSDEN's Houſe on the Bay.

And a good dry Cellar on the Bay, to be Lett. For further Particulars, Enquire of

JAMES GADSDEN,
ANDREW RUTLEDGE, } *Executors.*

BONNEAU & SLANN,

Have imported in the Ship PORTLAND, JAMES WILSON, *Maſter, from* LONDON,

WHITE and coloured PLAINS of exceeding good Quality, a large Quantity of Oznabrugs, London Duffils, neat Fowling Pieces, and ſundry other Articles, agreeable to the Reſolutions.

N. B. A few Dozen of very good BRISTOL CYDER, of laſt Year's Importation. t. f.

BRIAN CAPE,

Has juſt imported in the Ships LIBERTY *and* ST. HELENA, *Captains* LASLEY *and* ARTHAR, *from* BRISTOL,

WHITE green and blue Negro Cloth; and as he has taken a great deal of Care to have it bought on the beſt Terms, he hopes to ſupply his friends to their ſatisfaction. He returns his hearty Thanks to the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, for the Favours they have ſhewn him ſince he commenced Buſineſs by himſelf, and hopes for a Continuance of them, being determined to ſpare no Pains in executing their Orders punctually, and at moderate Prices. He has at preſent on Hand, a tolerable Aſſortment of Goods, and will keep up a conſtant Supply of ſuch Articles as the Reſolutions of the Inhabitants of this Province will admit of.

N. B. Ten per Cent will be diſcounted ready for Money.

Long-Canes, July 20th, 1770.

DAVID WESTCOTT, informs me of a brown MARE, 13 Hands high, with a Star and Snip, one hind Foot white, about ſix Years old, and a Trotter, branded on the mounting Shoulder A with a Flower-de-Luce on Top, and 3 or 23 on the mounting Buttock.

ROBERT NOSSER, alſo informs me of a ſorrel HORSE, about 13 Hands and an Half high, ten Years old, and likewiſe a Trotter, branded WR in one on the near Shoulder, and B O joined, with an S in the O on the off Shoulder, and has on a Twenty Shillings Stirrup-Leather Collar.

The Owners muſt apply, within the Time preſcribed by Law, and prove their Property, before WILLIAM CALHOUN, J. P.

NOTICE is hereby given to thoſe whoſe Engagements ſhould have been diſcharged the laſt Winter, no longer to neglect paying their reſpective Debts, as the Death of Mr. DOYLEY makes it neceſſary the Affairs of our Copartnerſhip ſhould be cloſed immediately.

MILES BREWTON.
JOHN BREWTON.

N. B. A Parcel of fine WHITE PLAINS and DUFFIL BLANKETS, juſt imported, to be ſold for little more than the prime Coſt and Charges

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ROBERT PORTEOUS and Comp.

(Succeſſors of Meſſrs. Shaw and Stuart.)

Have imported in the London, *Capt.* Curling, *from* London, *and in the* St. Helena, *Captain* Arthar, *from* Briſtol,

AN Aſſortment of ſuch Goods as are allowed by the Reſolutions; which they will ſell reaſonably at their Store at BEAUFORT, PORT-ROYAL.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Store late Mr. ISAAC LESESNE's, *in* Broad-Street, *the Corner of* Gadſden's-Alley, *at* Eight and a Half *for* One *Caſh*, Nine *for* One *Credit to the 1ſt of January next.*

GARLIX, 7-8th Iriſh Linens, Yard-wide, do. Dowlas, Chintz and Cotton Gown Patterns, India Chintz Counterpanes, Cotton do. Blue and white Erminet, Damaſk and Diaper Table Cloths, rich Tabling Damaſk, Napkining do. Damaſk Napkins, Scarlet and White Bed-Lace, French Trimmings, Tammies, Durants, Shalloon, Queen-Stuffs, Threads, Tapes, Japan Trays and Waiters, Bread-Baſkets, Mens Silk Breeches Patterns, Silk Hoſe, Copper-Tea-Kettles, Coffee Pots, and Chocolote Pots, Braſs Deſk Locks, Braſs Chafing Diſhes, Tin Tea-Kettles, Pewter Ink-Stands, Mens Boys, Girls, and Childrens Shoes, Black Mancheſter Velvet, Ladies Brocade and Sattin Shoes and Pumps, rich flowered Silk Damaſks, one Piece of rich white watered Tabby, ſtriped and plain Mantua, ſtriped Tobines, one Piece of white Sattin, one Piece of Bloſſom Ducape, corded and plain Black Padyſoys, Black Silk Grograms, blue, pink, and green Engliſh Perſian, White Sarcenet, Black Alamode, flowered ſilk Gauze Aprons, blue Silk Pavillion Gauze, a Variety of Head Lace, Womens turn'd Stays, White French Wax-Beads, Silk Laces, Waiſtcoat and Shirt Thread Buttons, China, Glaſs, and Earthen Ware, Pewter Water-Plates and Diſhes, Bed and Cloſe-Stool Pans, Turlington's Balſam, Beggars Tape, Gold and Silver Cord, ditto Chain, Gold Hat Lace, &c. with ſundry other Articles.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

For 4 or 5 Years Credit, or longer, if required, paying Intereſt, and giving approved Security;

THE PLANTATION whereon he now lives at the ROUND O, in *Colleton County*, containing 1257 Acres: Four Hundred Acres of which is exceeding good Rice Land, with the Conveniency of Reſerves of Back Water. Two Hundred and Eighty Acres of ſaid Land is not yet cleared; if neceſſary, may conveniently be made into two very good Plantations. The whole butting and bounding Northwardly on John Parker's Land; North-Eaſt and Eaſtwardly on Land formerly belanging to Florence Mahony; South Eaſt on Land of Samuel Singleton; North-Weſt on John Bailey's Land; Northwardly on Robert Brown's, and North-Weſtwardly on Lands of William Harvey.—Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſame, may treat with

JOSEPH DOBBINS, *on the Premiſes.*

ALL Perſons indebted to the late JOHN DODD, Gunſmith, are requeſted to pay off their Accompts immediately, as there is an abſolute Neceſſity for ſettling the Affairs of the ſaid Eſtate; Therefore, all Perſons to whom the ſaid Deceaſed was indebted, are deſired to ſend in their Demands, properly atteſted, to either of the Subſcribers.

MARY DODD, *Executrix.*
PETER FAYSSOUX, *Executor.*

TO BE SOLD, at the Subſcriber's Plantation on ASHLEY-RIVER, *adjoining the Hon.* WILLIAM BULL, *Eſq; on the 5th Day of* September *next,*

ABOUT SIXTY Head of choice CATTLE, conſiſting of COWS, CALVES, and ſome STEERS. The Condition of the Sale is CASH.

THOMAS HOLMAN.

A NEGRO FELLOW, that is a good Cook, and an excellent Servant in many Reſpects, but no longer wanted in thoſe Capacities, TO BE SOLD, or EXCHANGED for a Field-Slave of equal Value. Enquire at the PRINTING-OFFICE, in BROAD STREET.

A NEGRO CARPENTER:—Alſo, a young NEGRO WENCH, about 18 Years of Age, that can waſh and iron (but not plait) ſew and mark, to be ſold by

MOSES MITCHELL.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber early in the Spring, a bay MARE, between 12 and 13 Hands high, with a Bow Mane, and ſquare Dock, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock —3.

Likewiſe was ſtolen, on the 2d Inſtant, a red roan HORSE, 14 Hands high, branded on the mounting Shoulder 21, and on the Buttock the Shape of a Bricklayer's Trowel, with a black Mane and Tail, two ſmall white Spots on each Side of his Shoulder, reſembling the Shape of an Eye. TWO DOLLARS Reward will be paid for each, on delivery of them to the Subſcriber at Gooſe Creek: And TEN POUNDS will be given to any Perſon that can give any Information of the Thief, ſo that he may be apprehended and brought to Juſtice (if a white Perſon) and FIVE POUNDS if a Negro.

Auguſt 18, 1770. CHRISTIAN FINDLEY.

Continuation to the SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE, No. 1821.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1770.

New Advertiſements.

THE Subſcriber hereby acquaints the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, That he keeps an OFFICE; where Merchants and Tradeſmen may have their Books regulated by the Month, and whenever needful, balanced and cloſed:—Likewiſe opened properly, for thoſe commencing any Kind of Buſineſs, and ſuperintended with the utmoſt Confidence—Partnerſhips Accompts, and Accompts of Ships, Planters, Executors, &c. properly ſcrutinized, and actually adjuſted.—Thoſe apprehenſive of a Failure or Litigation at Law, in Reſpect to Embarraſſment in their Affairs, may (it is more than probable) meet with a happy Prevention, thro' timely Application to the Adverti ſer; who will, with the utmoſt Secrecy and Diſpatch, endeavour to give a pleaſing Satisfaction, and encourage the Public to apply to

Their moſt obedient Servant, JACOB VALK,
Corner of Murray's Bridge, near the Fortifications.

THE Aſſeſſors of the Poor-Tax, for St. JOHN's Pariſh, *Berkley* County, inform the Reſidents and Non-Reſidents, having real and perſonal Eſtates in ſaid Pariſh, that they will meet at the Houſe of Mr. *Nicholas Parkinſon*, on *Tueſday* the 4th of *September* next; at *Monk's-Corner* on *Wedneſday* the 5th; and at Mr. *Peter Witten*'s on *Thurſday* the 6th of the ſame Month, to receive Returns of all their Lands, Slaves, and Monies at Intereſt.

By Order of the Veſtry for the Relief the Poor,
NATHANIEL SAVINEAU,
Auguſt 17, 1770. PETER WITTEN,
ANTHONY SIMONS.

Charles-Town, Aug. 28, 1770.

To be SOLD at the Vendue-Houſe,
On TUESDAY *the Second of* OCTOBER *next,*

THE SCOONER
THREE FRIENDS,
(Burthen about 115 *Barrels of Rice.)*

A Well-built Veſſel, ſails remarkably faſt, is well found with Anchors, Cables, Sails, and other Articles for a Coaſter.—One-Half of the ſaid Veſſel belongs to the Eſtate of ROBERT HUME, Eſq; deceaſed, and the other Half to WILLAM PARKER, who will make Titles to the Purchaſer. Three Months Credit will be given, paying Intereſt and giving Security. OATS & RUSSEL.

A B R A H A M
(Commonly called INDIAN ABRAHAM)

WHO obtained his Freedom by an Act of the General Aſſembly of this Province, for his faithful Services during the late Indian War, would be glad of Employ, either as a CATTLE-DRIVER or BUTCHER (which Buſineſſes he has followed for ſome Years paſt) or in any other Way wherein he can be ſerviceable.

CHARLES-TOWN, AUGUST 16, 1770.

RUN AWAY about a Month ago, a Negro Fellow named MAY, he is about five Feet four Inches high, of a very black Complexion, Country born, very ſenſible, imagined to be about Twenty-ſix Years of Age, and well known on *John's-Iſland*. Ten Pounds Reward is offered to whoever will deliver him to Mr. ABRAHAM WAIGHT on *John's-Iſland*, to the Warden of the Work-Houſe, or to Mr. WILLIAM WAIGHT on *St. Helena*, alſo one Hundred Pounds is offered for his Head: and whoever harbours or entertains the ſaid Fellow, may depend on being proſecuted according to Law, by WILLIAM WAIGHT.

BENJAMIN SPRINGER, living near the Twelve-Mile-Houſe, informs me of a black brown MARE, ſtrayed into his Plantation, branded on the mounting Shoulder I O, about 13 Hands high. The Owner muſt prove his Property before
JOHN REMINGTON, J. P.

Craven-County, St. Mark's Pariſh, Aug. 21, 1770.

GILES CHAPMAN, informs me of a Cheſnut ſorrel GELDING, about 12 Hands high, three Years old, branded on the right Buttock H, and has another Brand but the Letter unknown, with a Reach in his Face, and ſome white on his under Lip, with his right fore Foot white.

JAMES DORHARDE, informs me of a Cheſnut ſorrel GELDING, Twelve Hands and an Inch high, about ſeven Years old, with a Reach in his Face, branded on the near Shoulder P, and on the near Buttock P, has ſome Saddle-Spots. The Owners muſt prove their Property before SAMUEL CANNON, J. P.

Craven-County, Aug. 10, 1770.

DAVID GRIFFITH tolls before me a white Flea-bitten trotting HORSE, near thirteen Hands high, and about ten Years old; has a ſmall white Streak on his off Noſtril, and is branded on the mounting Shoulder 3T.

Alſo, a light gray MARE (with a Saddle on) about thirteen Hands high, ſeven Years old; a natural Pacer.

A ſorrel HORSE, about twelve Hands high, ſeven Years old, with a Star in his Forehead; branded on the near Shoulder S, and on the near Buttock W.

The Owners of the above Strays, muſt prove their Property before
JOHN PERKINS, *J. P.*

From the PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE.

LIBERTAS ET NATALE SOLUM.

THE conduct of the people of this continent, in the preſent diſpute with Great-Britain, will do honour to them as long as the annals of this country laſt. The cauſe of freedom is a great and good cauſe, and thoſe only deſerve to enjoy it who have the courage to aſſert it when it is invaded. Had the people wanted this ſpirit in the reign of Charles I. we all know what would have become of their liberties—they would have ſunk into the ſame abject condition with the people of France.—The royal fiat would have become the law of the land, and that admirable form of government, which has been held up by all political writers as the beſt that any country ever was bleſſed with, would have been utterly deſtroyed by the hand of power.—Happy, indeed, was it for *us*, ſuch free ſpirits lived at that time.—The names of Pym and Hampden claim our higheſt veneration and praiſe: With Roman courage and intrepidity they ſtood forth in defence of their invaluable rights, and though much blood was ſhed, and great diſorder prevailed, the preſent happy conſtitution was the effect of thoſe political conteſts.—The people of this country ſeem truly to be the legitimate deſcendants of theſe glorious anceſtors; for they poſſeſs the ſame ſpirit, and an equal reſolution to maintain their rights.

The non-importation of Britiſh manufactures is the only means by which we can reach the good ſenſe of our mother country—every other method has been uſed——petitions have been ſent home to the three branches of the legiſlature,—pamphlet after pamphlet has been publiſhed, in which the rights of America are clearly and fully ſtated and explained, and all theſe without effect. What are we to do then?—the anſwer is obvious—let us adhere to our agreements firmly and religiouſly, as the ONLY means we have left to recover our freedom without proceeding to extremeties. This is a point in which every freeholder of every province is highly intereſted, and in which every one of them has a right to a voice.—It has been confidently ſaid, the ſubſcribers to the non-importation have an excluſive right to determine this matter.—— If ſo, it follows that the ſubſcribers to the non-importation have the ſole right to determine a queſtion of liberty, that moſt nearly concerns every freeman of this province. For if it is the only mode of oppoſition of any force, and theſe two or three hundred ſubſcribers have a right to make the agreement void whenever they pleaſe, is it not a point which affects the liberties of the people of this province. But I hope every free man, whether he be farmer, merchant, or mechanic, will inſiſt upon his right to a vote in ſo important an affair.

There will always be ſelfiſh and inſidious perſons in every country ready to ſupport any meaſure that may tend to their p ivate advantage, however oppoſite it may be to the common weal.—Theſe men ought to be marked out as enemies of their country, and their names hung up, that their infamy may not only be proclaimed to their contemporaries, but tranſmitted down to the lateſt poſterity, as the vileſt of the human race. No circumſtances of fortune, or connection, ought to ſave a man from public ſcorn and contempt, who is ſo hardy as to avow ſentiments inconſiſtent with the liberties of his country.—Act with ſpirit, my countrymen!—— your cauſe is a good cauſe,——be neither biaſſed or baffled by theſe ſelfiſh men,—ſpeak your ſentiments openly, maintain your cauſe with firmneſs,—you will have the applauſe of the wiſe and good, and, what is more, ſtand juſtified in your own conſciences. CATO.

NEW-YORK, JULY 5.

A copy of a letter from the merchants and traders in the county of Eſſex, New-Jerſey, to the committee of merchants in New York, in anſwer to their letter, deſiring a congreſs of merchants to meet at Norwalk.

GENTLEMEN, *Elizabeth-Town, June* 8, 1770.

YOUR favour of the 2d inſtant we have received and conſidered; before the receipt of which, the merchants, traders, and freeholders of this county, being called together by public advertiſements, unanimouſly reſolved to ſupport the non-importation agreement to the utmoſt of their power; a copy of which reſolution, ſigned by us, and many others, is here incloſed, which ſufficiently diſcovers their and our ſentiments.—— As to the matter of ſending deputies to *Norwalk*, we are ſorry ſuch a propoſal ſhould have been made. Had theſe Colonies never entered into any reſolutions, a propoſal for deputies to concert a general plan, might have been very proper; but now, as our honour and faith is pledged to each other, ſhall we leave the noble ſpirited inhabitants of *Charles-Town*, and the other faithful Colonies, to ſtand or fall by themſelves? Should you have invited the whole continent to the congreſs, and ſhould they reſolve to break their agreement, yet this would not have been juſtifiable. Our friends on the other ſide the water have a right to be conſulted. It is not our cauſe only, but theirs alſo, which is now depending upon keeping or or breaking our agreement. Our friends in England, relying upon our honour and faith, have engaged in the cauſe, and acted upon our agreement. They have pledged their honour for us, and ſhall we now meet to conſult whether we will deceive and leave them the ſcorn of their enemies, who are alſo the enemies of Liberty and Juſtice?—Shall we meet to conſult whether we have honour or faith, or public virtue? We cannot agree to it. If you had promiſed a meeting for ſtrengthening, and further ſecuring the virtue and reſolutions of the Colonies, we ſhould have joined you, but to meet and conſult whether we will be faithful, would be a reproach to us. We flatter ourſelves, that if you will be pleaſed to re-conſider the matter, you will ſee the abſurdity, and lay aſide the propoſal, which is the earneſt deſire, of, Gentlemen,

Your very humble ſervants.

WOODBRIDGE *(in New-Jerſey)* JULY 23.

WHEREAS ſeveral merchants of the city of New-York, have, contrary to their own moſt ſolemn engagements, moſt ſhamefully and perfidiouſly broke through the general non-importation agreement, to the encouragement of a corrupt miniſtry, as well as in violation of the ſacred rights of every true-born Britiſh ſubject of North-America: Wherefore, we the freeholders and freemen of the townſhip of Woodbridge, in

New-Jersey, have, at a general meeting, convened for that purpose, unanimously come into the following RESOLVES, viz.

I. *Resolved*, That we owe and maintain allegiance to our rightful Sovereign GEORGE the Third, King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, &c.

II. *Resolved*, That we, as free-born subjects of the dominion of Great-Britain, claim an undoubted right to all the natural privileges of our happy constitution, and that any the least ministerial infringment thereon, is manifest injustice and oppression.

III. *Resolved*, That although the duties may be wholly taken off of every article whereon they were imposed, we will not, unless they make ample confession of their crime, directly or indirectly, hold any kind of mercantile connection with any of those importers, so violating the said general non-importation agreement, nor with any person that may purchase goods of any of them, in order to carry on the retail trade among us.

IV. *Resolved*, That we will treat every such importer, who shall pass through our town, with the utmost contempt and disdain, and stigmatize him, in whatever company he may happen among us, with the opprobrious name of *The Enemy and Betrayer of his Country*.

V. *Resolved*, That all and every of these resolves be strictly adhered to, and remain in force, until the same shall be duly altered by a general town-meeting, of the freeholders and freemen, to be called for that purpose.

VI. And lastly, *Resolved*, That we do hereby appoint Jonathan Frazee, Samuel Barron, David Alston, George Brown, and Nathaniel Heard, Esqrs. Joseph Shotwell, Axford Burt, William Edgar, George Everson, John Ross, Jeremiah Manning, and John Throp, jun. *Merchants*. Reuben Evans, Robert Clarkson, Henry Force, Ebenezer Foster, David Edgar, Matthias Baker, John Moores, Moses Bloomfield, Richard Wright, Esek Fitz-Randolph, Daniel Shotwell, and William Smith, *Farmers*, to be a standing committee, to correspond with the several committees of this and the neighbouring provinces, as occasion may require, by a majority of those who shall, from time to time, meet on proper notice by advertisement, to be exhibited by at least three of our said committee, for that purpose.

NEW-YORK, JULY 30.

The following is a copy of the PROTEST, *which has been signed by a considerable number since the 15th instant.*

A PROTEST.

THE right of a people to tax themselves is essential to their liberty; and the power of imposing taxes on them, when exercised by others, subjects that people to the most abject slavery. The former is the undoubted birthright of Englishmen, to which therefore his Majesty's American subjects are evidently entitled. The commons of Great-Britain, nevertheless, after the repeal of the statute, commonly called the Stamp-Act, re-assumed the power of imposing duties on the American colonies, and avowing it as their constitutional right, and insisting on it as a necessary badge of parliamentary supremacy, passed a bill in the 7th year of his present Majesty's reign, imposing duties on all glass, painters colours, paper, and teas, that should after the 20th of November, 1767, be imported from Great-Britain into any colony or plantation in America. This bill, after the concurrence of the Lords, obtained the royal assent. And thus they, who, from time immemorial, have exercised the right of giving to, or withholding from the crown, their aids and subsidies, according to their *own free will and pleasure*, signified by their representatives in parliament, do by the act in question, deny us, their brethren in America, the enjoyment of the same right, and that in the most ignominious terms. For in the preamble of the statute, is recited the expediency of a revenue in America, for making a more certain and adequate provision for defraying the charge of the administration of justice, and the support of civil government, in such colonies where it should be found necessary; and towards further defraying the expences of defending, protecting, and *securing* the said dominions; plainly intimating, that the colonies are unwilling, in the *only constitutional manner*, that is, by their *own free gifts* in assembly, to maintain a due administration of justice, and support civil government: And that, therefore, it is become necessary, *against their will*, and at *their own proper charge*, to support a standing army among them. For this notable purpose the *commons* of Great-Britain, *our brethren and fellow-subjects*, born to no greater stock of liberty, than the Americans; do, in the aforesaid act, declare, that *they give and grant to his Majesty*, the several rates and duties therein enumerated; thereby subjecting us to imposts unknown in the British constitution, and unnecessary in themselves; as it is notorious that justice has ever been as well administered in the colonies, as in the mother country: And that, to speak modestly, we are at least as ready to support righteous government, as our fellow-subjects in Britain. It was therefore sufficiently evident, that there could not be the least necessity for the exercise of so *extraordinary* a power, other than that which was openly urged by the servants of the crown, in the last session of parliament; *(to wit)* The necessity of leaving the duty upon tea, *as a test of the parliamentary right to tax us*. Justly alarmed at a repetition of the evils, under which we groaned during the existence of the above-mentioned ever memorable Stamp-Act, and stimulated by a noble spirit of freedom, most of the merchants and traders in the antient and respectable town of Boston, the inhabitants of which are descended from those Sons of Liberty, who faced the most unparallelled dangers, to seek that priceless jewel in the wilds of America, betook themselves, in the year 1768, to an oeconomical restriction of imports; and thereafter fully applied that well experienced and effectual remedy, a suspension of commerce with Great-Britan, except as to a few articles, until a total repeal of the act now in question. This step they warmly recommended to the merchants and traders of the city of New-York. *These* universally, and it was hoped from a sincere love of liberty, either expresly or tacitly submitted to the measure; received the public thanks of the representatives of this colony in general assembly, for their public spirited conduct; and strenuously urged the merchants and traders in Pennsylvania, to enter into the same patriotic compact; in which, after some time, *they* engaged.—This compact was soon rendered more extensive and efficacious, by a junction of the other antient and respectable colonies on the continent. Nor could the weight of an union so glorious, long be unfelt by the mother country; for in the last sessions of parliament, a statute was passed, repealing all the duties but those on teas. Far are we, nevertheless, from being relieved by this specious condescension, while the disgusting preamble and enacting words of the first act are still in force, with an exception only of such of the duties thereby imposed as by the subsequent act are repealed, merely because they were anti-commercial. For some time the merchants of this city in general appeared sensible of the design, and bent on supporting the memorable union, until a total repeal should take place. At length, however, from motives, too apparent in some, to need a mention. But on pretence that the non-importation agreement was not faithfully observed by our brethren in Boston, our committee remonstrated against the supposed breach, exhorted the Bostonians and Pennsylvanians to a firm and punctual support of the union; and received, as we apprehend, sufficient proofs that the above mentioned breach was *only supposed*. Our committee, soon after, attempted to procure a general congress, by a deputation of the several Northern colonies, who had acceded to the compact, to take the general sense on the question; *Whether an alteration should not be made in the agreement?* This proposal was received with disgust; and without hesitation rejected. It, therefore, became necessary, in some measure to take off the mask, and the scheme of obtaining the sense of this city, on the question, *Whether an importation of all goods, except those subjected to duties*, should take place, was projected. But so fearful of the public resentment were the projectors, that they proposed this question, merely to sound the minds of the inhabitants of this city, and to reiterate their attempts upon the virtue of our neighbours. They, therefore, annexed to the question, this proviso, to wit, that if the other colonies, would not consent to it, they would again take the sense of our inhabitants on the question. In this state, the question was proposed to our brethren in the neighbouring colonies. And met with the same fate as the other. But the abettors of the odious resolution to rescind, having by this and other indirect means, discovered the sense of many of our inhabitants, resolved to put the question to the citizens, without any condition whatsoever. Yet the co-operation of interest, necessity and influence, notwithstanding, it appears from the ward lists, that only 794 persons in this populous city, including all ranks, and both sexes; declared for the affirmative of the question. And upon this slender voice (will posterity, whose liberties are in our hands, believe it?) the glorious and salutary union of so many colonies, has been rescinded in this city, without the privity or consent of the other numerous inhabitants of the colony; and against the *express* declaration of the other *respectable* parties engaged in it.———But as it is evident, that the aforesaid union was founded in wisdom, and concerted for the most important end, *the preservation of American liberty*: As the necessity for its continuance cannot cease, until a total repeal of the revenue act; as it concerned the *common interest* of all the colonies engaged in it, and therefore could—neither in justice or honour, be rescinded, but by *common consent*. As its breach in this city is grounded on the sense of a few, of the many thousand inhabitants of this colony: As it is highly probable, that an unanimous perseverance for a few months longer, would have ended in the total repeal of an act of parliament, of which the voice of all America has so loudly complained. And finally, as such rescision at this critical juncture, may be attended with consequences, the most dangerous to American liberty. We the subscribers, being of the number of those who were desirous to support the said agreement, in conjunction with the other united colonies, until such total repeal, being deeply impressed, with the most distressing sense of the misconduct of those of our inhabitants, who resolved to infringe the said agreement; and being heartily and earnestly desirous, to vindicate ourselves to the other colonies, to all the world, and to the latest posterity, from the least suspicion of a direct, or indirect, tacit or express acquiescence in the said resolution; do hereby solemnly declare, our utter disapprobation thereof: And that it took place against our efforts to prevent it: And we do hereby in all public manner, PROTEST against the said resolution; not doubting, that our sister colonies will distinguish in their censures, between those in this city, who have strained every nerve in support of the non-importation agreement; and those who, with unwearied pains and industry, have at length wrought its subversion in this colony.

NEW-YORK, July 25th, 1770.

BOSTON, JULY 30.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, July 16.

"You'll see by the Pennsylvania Chronicle of yesterday the whole of our public transactions respecting the defection of New-York, on which I would here observe, that the meeting at the state-house was numerous and respectable, and the resolutions quite unanimous, nor was there any debate, unless it was on the insertion of some very hard terms and epithets, which all acknowledged the Yorkers deserved, but we thought were below the dignity of our city and censure to insert. You may depend on it, that the resolutions will be practised as well as voted, we are well assured that the Southern colonies will concur with us, and expect that you and Connecticut will also, and we care little about the rest.—It grows more and more prevailing here that we can do very well without English goods, except a very few articles, and be better without, than with them, tho' the beginning to break through the old habit of using them, may be somewhat irksome to us, like a drunkard, when he first renounces his cups, feels all the force of corrupt appetite, which nevertheless is soon succeeded by that easy, natural, and happy flow of spirits, which arises from a temperate use of necessary refreshments, we do really begin to get over the first of these mortifying feelings, and have a little of the other, for 'tis observed here already, that money is much more plenty than usual, families less extravagant, and more industrious: we have in embrio, almost every necessary manufacture, which will soon supply our wants; it becomes reputable to be frugal and industrious, and we think ourselves much more happy, while busied about some manufacture immediately under our view, at home, than in negotiating distant and largely extended connections, which never fail to be attended, more, or less, with risk, vexation, and disappointment, and at best leaves but a poor inheritance to a family; nothing being more liable to be dissipated by a young unexperienced heir than a trading stock; so that, we think, if we do not grow rich so fast in a manufacturing as in a trading way, yet we can make what we do get, at home, more durable, and more likely in the end to establish our families.—In fine, we have not a thought of giving back, till we are basely deserted by the other colonies, another instance of which we can hardly expect.—Indeed we grow easy about the importation, in the view of interest, as well as that of resentment against Great-Britain, or that of a means of redress of grievances.——My paper is poor, but 'tis American made, which I hope will give you patience in reading, and pleasure in reflection."

Extract from the answer, Boston, July 27.

"Your favour of the 16th current I committed instantly to the press, judging the contents deserving of universal attention. The behaviour of your fellow citizens is glorious and well timed, indeed I have long been anxious for the fate of my native province whose destruction seems twisted into every thread of its constitution. Who can contemplate the enormous tracts of land lavished on rich individuals, by avaricious governors, with-

out the leaſt regard to 99 100ths of future inhabitants, each of whom has as good a right to his proportion of ground for tillage as the proudeſt lord, and not apply the Roman hiſtory of the Agrarian law to that colony? The general ignorance, prejudice, and dependency of the people render their condition truly pitiable!

"On the arrival of Capt. Smith a meeting of the trade was called, which was as full and reputable as any ever known here, in which the letter from New-York was read, and unanimouſly voted to be torn to pieces, and thrown to the winds; the agreement again confirmed without the leaſt alteration, or one diſſentient hand, and all the goods imported contrary to agreement hurrying away as faſt as poſſible.

"Many have lamented the obſtinacy of the miniſtry in not repealing the tea-act. If I wiſhed any thing more than their overthrow, I ſhould do the ſame: But we are not yet quite ripe for ſuch an indulgence. Reſentment alone can turn the tide of vanity, and œconomic habits need ſome time to ſettle. Profit in the purſuit of manufactures muſt follow experience, and a degree of expertneſs is attainable by uſe alone. We are not diſpoſed to boaſt of the improvements already made, as indeed the ſchemes are in a manner but laying, but I dare preſage their conſequences will be felt and envied, when they cannot be remedied, by the wiſacres whoſe oppoſition gave them birth.

"How ridiculous have been the apprehenſions of many, who have concluded the capital trading towns muſt inevitable ſink by the reſtriction of Britiſh manufactures! Whoever has money may ſtill have trade, and certainly a trade which keeps the money in our own country, muſt be infinitely more profitable in the end than one which ſends every farthing acroſs the Atlantic as ſoon as it reaches the ſea-ports. Beſides, if we conſider the number of opulent cities with which the eaſtern continent abounds, at hundreds of miles from navigable waters, we muſt conclude thoſe cities like the human heart are common receptacles, where every maker brings his wares, and leaves them with the merchant for the man that wants them. Many hundreds of pieces of all kinds of homeſpun are daily hawking about our ſtreets; it needs no more than a few men of ſuitable qualifications to turn the induſtry of theſe old women into a very advantageous channel. Were ſtores ſet up to take in ſuch goods for ready money, both buyer and ſeller would quickly find their account in it; the ſeller would ſoon be able to judge for what kinds there was the beſt demand and would bend his attention eſpecially to them.

"Attention is the thing! I remember to have paſſed a mountain where were great quantities of the ſoft ill ſhapen ſtone which contains garnets, and ſeveral pretty large ones ſcattered on the ground; yet tho' they had a very inviting appearance, they did not catch my *attention*. The honour of almoſt creating this meſtimable faculty in the Americans, is due to the Stamp-Act, and ſucceeding adminiſtrations. I wiſh we could perſwade our farmers to turn their ſhrub oak plains into ſheep paſtures; a little labour laid out in that manner would provide us with wool enough to cloath the colonies."

On Thurſday laſt the Houſe of Repreſentatives *unanimouſly* came into a reſolution, there being upwards of ſeventy members preſent, to abide by their reſolution in the laſt ſeſſion, viz. "That it is by no means expedient to proceed to buſineſs, while the General Aſſembly is thus conſtrained to hold the ſeſſion out of the Town-houſe in Boſton." And on the ſame day, they appointed a committee to prepare a meſſage to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, acquainting him with this determination.

By a veſſel from St. John's, Newfoundland, we have advice of the arrival of his Excellency Commodore Byron, in his Majeſty's ſhip Antelope, the 18th ult. in thirty-one days from England; alſo the Hon. Lieutenant-Governor Gorham, who came paſſenger, and proceeded from thence to his government of Placentia.

AT a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the pariſh of Rye (in New-Hampſhire) July 16, 1770—Conſidering the grievances and unconſtitutional burthens, under which theſe colonies are labouring, it was unanimouſly determined as follows:

I. We highly approve of the ſpirited and general conduct of Boſton, and that whole province, and others, in the great cauſe of LIBERTY.

II. RESOLVED, to unite with them in the Non-Importation agreement.

III. RESOLVED, that we will not trade with ſuch in this province as ſhall import goods contrary to the ſpirit and deſign of the agreement of non-importation in the other provinces, 'till a general importation takes place.

After which a committee of correſpondence was choſen to acquaint the committee in Boſton with their reſolves.

MARK RANDLE,
JOSEPH BROWN,
JOSEPH PARSONS, } Committee.

NEW-HORY, AUGUST 6.

Extract of a letter from Boſton.

"Many here are real Engliſhmen, whoſe true characteriſtic is to behave well in the worſt of times, and riſe in proportion to the force intended to depreſs them.—We ſhall by no means break the agreement.—Some gentlemen here, have a ſcheme in contemplation, which, to me, promiſes much; *i. e.* ſetting up ſtores to take in things from the country at a moderate price, for ready money, and vending to thoſe who want them.—The encouragement of a certain market will be conſiderable, and the merchants, in a little time, will find what kinds of manufactures have the beſt vent, and order them accordingly. It muſt be by ſuch means, that thouſands of inland cities are maintained, many of whom are opulent and flouriſhing."

By a gentleman that arrived here from Montreal yeſterday, we learn, that on the 15th ult. a fire broke out in that place, which conſumed fifteen houſes before it could be extinguiſhed.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 9.

We hear that one of the New-Yorkers, who had ſigned for importation, paſſing through New-Jerſey, was ſtopped in his career at Woodbridge, and was there genteelly ducked to cool his courage: On his return to New-York he made a moſt piteous ſtory, which, we hear, ſo ſenſibly touched the humane and generous-hearted importers, who would ſell their country for gold, that on this *lamentable occaſion* they had ſome thoughts of raiſing a ſubſcription, for to enable their brother to proſecute——perhaps the whole county.

WASTE PAPER,

TO BE SOLD, at the Printing-office in Broad-ſtreet.

Timothy's Maxine Li

Auguſt	Arrivals at Charles-Town.	From
25th.	Sloop Succeſs, Samuel Buſh,	Newcaſtle on Lawan
26th.	Snow Eagle (*Packet Boat*) Capt. William Nicholls,	Falmouth
	Sloop William and Mary, Alden Baſs,	Boſton
27th	Brig Prince of Wales, Thomas Maſon,	Philadelphia
28th.	Scooner Charming Jenny, George Pitt,	Jamaica
30th.	Sloop Ranger, Horace Wood,	Jamaica
Auguſt		For
25th.	Sloop Warwick, James Veſey,	Barbados
26th.	Scooner Sally, Thomas Tucker,	East-Florida
	Scooner Live Oak, Jarvis Williams,	Georgia
	Scooner William & Henry, Thomas Newby,	Georgia
	Sloop Henry, Edward Todd,	Jamaica
28th.	Brigt. Le Deſpencer, (*Packet*) Capt. William Talbot,	Falmouth
29th.	Snow Two-Friends, James Woodhouſe,	Jamaica
30th.	Sloop Polly, Ezra Whipple,	Antigua
	Remain unſhipped or cleared,	For
	Ship Nanny, David Perry,	Liſbon
	Ship Friendſhip, James Cowan,	Liſbon
	Scooner Sampit, George Mitchell,	Antigua
	Scooner Liberty, William Gickie,	Penſacola
	Scooner Expedition, John Doran,	St. Auguſtine
	Scooner Polly, Charles Rowland,	New-Providence
	Scooner Joanna, Thomas Ellis,	Jamaica
	Sloop Charles-Town, Joſeph Durfee,	Boſton
	Sloop Thomas and Anthony, William Sears,	Jamaica
	Sloop Maeſe, Henry Zeerhorſt,	Boſton
	Now laſt between this and our next.	
	Ship Peter & Ann, Thomas Blundell,	Jamaica
	Ship Nancy, George Jordan,	Liſbon
	A Foreign Brigantine,	Campeachy
	Scooner Bro'ton Iſland, Peter Bachop,	St. Auguſtine
	Scooner Elizabeth, Samuel Johnſton,	Jamaica
	Scooner Exchange, Jeremiah Dickinſon,	Barbados
	Brig Prince of Wales, William Moore,	Philadelphia
	A Foreign Sloop,	Campeachy
	Sloop Sucky and Nancy, Thomas Newbold,	Jamaica
	Sloop Hope, William Tanner,	Rhode-Iſland
	Other Veſſels in Port.	
	Ship Charming Sally, George Fortune,	Cowes
	Ship Diana, Joſeph Morris,	Liverpoole
	Brigt. Hercules, John Hatter,	
	Scooner Two Joſephs, William Thompſon,	

New Advertiſements.

ISAAC MOTTE,

Intending to decline Trade, will ſell off his valuable and well-aſſorted

STOCK OF GOODS,

At NINE for ONE, CASH.

Among which are the following, viz.

WHITE, blue, green, and drab coloured PLAINS; Duffil Blankets; Flannels and Swanſkin; Mens, Womens, and Boys fine and coarſe Worſted and Yarn Hoſe; Silk, Cotton, and Thread Ditto; Women's ſcarlet Cloaks and Cardinals; faſhionable Broad Cloths, with proper Trimmings; Iriſh Linens; Cambricks; plain and ſpotted Muſlin; great Variety of worked Ditto for Ladies Gowns and Aprons; plain and figured Book Ditto; Damaſk and Diaper Table-Cloths, and Tea-Napkins; Huckaback and Ruſſia Sheeting and Towelling; faſhionable plain and flowered Silks; one Piece of beautiful painted Gauze; plain and flowered Sattins; Engliſh and India Perſians; coloured Silk Petticoats; Sattin and Brocade Pumps; low-priced India Chints; printed Callicoes, Cottons, and Linens; very handſome Bed Patterns; Ladies Toilet Glaſſes; coloured Gauze for Ditto; Bruſſels, Minionet, and Blond Lace; ornamental and uſeful China, Glaſs, and Stone Ware; Workmen and Plantation Tools of every Kind; ſeveral Boxes of Tin Plates; great Variety of Sadlery, Cutlery, and Ironmongery; tanned Sheep Skins; a neat ſmall Fire Engine, at 7 for 1; beſt London Cordage, at 20*l.* per Hundred; Sail-Cloth, from No. 1 to 8, at 8 for 1.——Any Perſon taking the Whole ſhall have them a great Bargain.

TO BE LETT,

THE airy commodious HOUSE, in which the Subſcriber now lives. For Particulars enquire of THOMAS PANTING.

STRAYED,

FROM the Yard of William Creighton at the Croſs-Keys in King-Street, about two Months ago, a Flea-bitten grey Mare, about 14 Hands high, nine Years old, branded G J on the mounting Shoulder, and has the Mark of a Wolf Bite on her mounting Buttock, near her Tail: Whoever delivers her to ſaid William Creighton, or to Peter Horn, at Stono Ferry, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the Subſcriber's Plantation at Black-River, on the 31ſt of Auguſt, two young NEGROE FELLOWS, lately belonging to Mr. Bullock, of Georgia; and ſold in Charles-Town by Roger Pinckney, Eſq; named APRIL and PRINCE; APRIL is about 25 Years old, and pretty black, has a Scar upon one of his Arms, where he was burnt, when young. PRINCE about 27 Years old; both very likely: It is imagined they will go towards Georgia, it is therefore requeſted of thoſe who keep Ferries to the Southward, not to ſuffer any Negroes to paſs without examining them: Whoever will deliver them either to my Overſeer at St. George's, near Bacon's-Bridge, or Black-River Plantation, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, and all reaſonable Charges, by

HENRY SMITH.

SOUTH CAROLINA,

WHEREAS at a Court of Common-Pleas, holden at CHARLES-TOWN, on TUESDAY the 24th inſtant,

...RKINS,	DANIEL DE SAUSSURE,
...OURDIEU,	CHRISTOPHER JENKINS, and
...CHMAN,	ISAAC LADSON,

...d and returned to ſerve as JURORS at ſaid Court, ...were noted for Non-Appearance: THIS IS TO ...That they will be fined in the Sum of FIVE POUNDS ...y, each, unleſs they ſhall reſpectively, make good and ...pon Oath, for their Non-Attendance, on or before ...AY in OCTOBER next.

...o. } JAMES JOHNSTON, C. C. P.

MRS. N. WALLER,

Has to diſpoſe of at her Shop in Broad-Street, nearly oppoſite to TIMOTHY's *Printing-Office,*

A VARIETY of DRY GOODS:

AMONG WHICH ARE,

HIGH and low priced Iriſh Linens, Sheeting ditto. a great choice of red, and blue and white printed Linens, and Callicoes, purple and white, and purpled Ground ditto, white ditto, Cotton Holland, and ſtriped Linens, high and low priced Cotton and Linen Checks, Furniture, and croſs-bar'd ditto, printed and check Handkerchiefs, Garlix, Oznabrugs, Ruſſia Towelling Diaper, figured Dimity, Minionet and plain Lawn, Cambricks, Thread Lace, and Footings, black Silk ditto, white black and figured Ribbons, white Thread, and grey worſted Hoſe, Scarlet Cloaks, quilted Petticoats, Mens and Boys coarſe Hatts, Oznabrugs and bleached Thread, Needles, &c. &c. all which with many other Articles will be ſold very low for Caſh.

WANTED immediately on HIRE,

SIX good NEGRO CARPENTERS, for whom good Wages will be given. Apply to JOHN BULL.

Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JACOB MOTTE, *Eſq; deceaſed, will be ſold at public Vendue, at the uſual Place in* CHARLES-TOWN, *on* THURSDAY *the ſixth Day of* SEPTEMBER *next,*

A PART of the real and perſonal ESTATE of the ſaid Deceaſed, conſiſting of a TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Orangeburgh, conſiſting of One Thouſand Acres; an exceeding good PEW, in St. Michael's Church; another in Chriſt-Church; four valuable NEGROES; a HORSE and CHAIR; together with ſundry other Articles. SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, Jun. & Comp.

N. B. The Terms will be made known on the day of Sale.

At the Cutler's Shop,

Between Mr. THOMAS-LOUGHTON SMITH *and Mr.* DAVID BRUCE's *in* Church-Street,

RAZORS, Lancets, Knives, Sciſſars, Tools and Inſtruments are ground and ſet, in the beſt and moſt expeditious Manner: And very Branch of the Cutlery Buſineſs carried on, by

The Public's moſt humble Servant,

WILLIAM STEPHENS.

TO BE SOLD, REASONABLY,

TWO TRACTS of LAND, viz. one on the North Side of Ediſto River, containing 650 Acres, butting and bounding South-Weſt on ſaid River, North-Weſt Part on William Vaughan, and Part on William Fuller's Cowpen, North-Eaſt on William Cattell, Jun'rs Cowpen, and South-Eaſt Part on Thomas Gates, and Part on vacant Land. —One other TRACT, containing 500 Acres, in Williamsburgh Townſhip, butting and bounding North-Eaſt on Black-River, South-Weſt on James Pollard, and on all other Sides on vacant Land, at the Time of the Survey.—Alſo, One TOWN-LOT in the ſaid Town, containing Half an Acre, known by the (Numb. 108). Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may apply to the Subſcriber, in Charles-Town.

WILLIAM LOGAN.

JOHN MARLEY,

IS willing to contract with any Perſon or Perſons, for any Quantity of FIREWOOD, from 100 to 1000 Cords, to be delivered at any good Landing on Aſhley, Cooper, or Wando-Rivers.

STOLEN,

Out of a Houſe in CHARLES-TOWN, within theſe few Days,

A SILVER PINT MUG, marked on the Handle with two Letters.—Whoever will ſtop it and the Thief, or give Information thereof to the Printer, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

THOSE who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of Benjamin Smith, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired immediately to make them known to us; and all Perſons that are indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are required to diſcharge the ſame by the 20th Day of October next.

THOMAS SMITH } Executors.
ISAAC MOTTE }

N. B. Call on Thomas Smith.

LOST laſt Night,

AN old black Leather POCKET-BOOK, containing ſeveral Papers and Receipts, of no Uſe but to the Owner; alſo one Ten Pound Bill, three Twenty Shilling Ditto, and an Half Guinea. Whoever will return it, with the Contents, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS Reward, by applying to the Printer. *Aug.* 20, 1770.

SALE by the PROVOST-MARSHAL.

On Thurſday *the 6th Day of* September *next, will be ſold at public Vendue, at the uſual Place in* CHARLES-TOWN,

TWO valuable NEGROES and a Canow, late the Property of JOHN HARVEY: And one NEGRO, late the Property of HANNAH MILLS; ſold under Attachment, by Virtue of an Order of the Court of Common Pleas, by

ROGER PINCKNEY, *Pro: Mar.*

To be SOLD, on reaſonable Terms,

By the Subſcribers, Owners of the STOCK of CATTLE, late MACKEWN's, at COOSAW-HATCHIE,

COWS and CALVES, or COWS and STEERS, for Beef or Stall-feeding.—Wanted immediately, to take Care of the above Stock, an honeſt, active, and ſober MAN, well acquainted with the Management of a COWPEN, who can be well recommended; for whoſe Services, an Allowance of £. 250 per Annum will be made.

RICHARD BERESFORD,
JOHN HUNT,
(6 w.) THOMAS HOLMAN.

ST. ANDREW's PARISH, Auguſt 6th, 1770.

A Return of the Male Slaves, from the Age of 16 to 60 Years, in the Pariſh of St. ANDREW, is deſired to be given in, upon Oath, to either of the Subſcribers, on or before the 6th of September next, in Order to make an Aſſeſſment for the Repairs of RANTOWLE's and HOOPER's Bridges.

JOHN DRAYTON,	WILLIAM SCOTT,
ISAAC LADSON,	JEREMIAH SAVAGE,
THOMAS FULLER,	THOMAS ROSE,
BENJAMIN FULLER,	BENJAMIN STONE,
WILLIAM HOLMES,	WILLIAM CATTELL,
JOHN DILL,	JOHN HYRNE,
HENRY SAMWAYS,	WILLIAM MILES.
RICHARD-PARK STOBO,	

CHARLES-TOWN, AUGUST 9th, 1770.

THE Subſcriber is deſired to inform all whom it may concern, that the Bonds, Notes and Accompts, due to the late Co-Partnerſhip of Meſſrs. GODFREY & GADSDEN, are placed in his Hands, with poſitive Inſtructions, to ſue all ſuch who ſhall neglect to pay their reſpective Debts by the 10th Day of September next; in the mean Time thoſe who think proper to avail Themſelves of this Intimation, may do it without any Expence; but after the Expiration of the above limited Time, thoſe who neglect to ſettle, muſt expect to pay the Coſts of a Writ, as no further Notice will be given, by WILLIAM BURROWS.

THIS is to give Notice, that the Books of Accompts of Debts, due to WILLIAM FITCH, Jun. late of Charles-Town, Shopkeeper, are legally aſſigned to the Subſcriber; I have therefore appointed and impowered Mr. John Remington, Jun. to receive and collect all and every of the ſaid Debts, and to give proper for Diſcharges the ſame. MICHAEL KELTEISEN.

TO BE SOLD,

A SHARE and Coulter PATENT PLOUGH, with a DRILL PLOUGH complete, for ſowing Indico, &c. Apply to WILLIAM SCOTFORD, in UNION-STREET, oppoſite to CHALMERS's-ALLEY.

A Couple of ROOMS to Lett, with the Uſe of the Kitchen.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on SATURDAY Night laſt, the 11th of AUGUST Inſtant, from off CHARLES-TOWN GREEN, a bay HORSE, about 14 Hands high, branded &V joining on the mounting Shoulder, and H on the mounting Buttock. Whoever will deliver the ſaid Horſe to the Subſcriber in FRIEND-STREET, CHARLES-TOWN, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS Reward, and all reaſonable Charges.

LUKE KEATING.

Black-River, Auguſt 4, 1770.

RICHARD BINBOW, tolleth before me a dark bay HORSE, paces and trotts; he is about 12 Years old, 13¼ Hands high, with his off hind Foot white to the Footlock, a ſmall Star and Snip, and ſome Saddle-Spots, branded N on the near Shoulder, and on the off Buttock C

I. The Owner muſt apply, to JOHN EGAN, J. P.

CHARLES-TOWN, AUGUST 1ſt, 1770.

AGREEABLE to the Directions of an Act of the General Aſſembly of this Province, intituled, "An ACT, to regulate the PRICE and ASSIZE of BREAD:"

I HAVE enquired the Price of FLOUR, and find that imported from the *Northern* Colonies, to be at FIVE POUNDS and FIFTEEN SHILLINGS, per Hundred lb Weight, and *Carolina* Flour at THREE POUNDS and FIFTEEN SHILLINGS (being both uſed by the Bakers); at which Price the HALF CROWN Loaves muſt weigh, as follows:

Of NORTHWARD Flour.	lb.	oz.	dwt.	Of CAROLINA Flour.	lb.	oz.	dwt.
WHITE,	1	13	0	WHITE,	2	11	0
WHEATEN,	2	11	8	WHEATEN,	4	0	8
HOUSHOLD,	3	10	0	HOUSHOLD,	5	6	0

Of which all Bakers of BREAD are required to take due Notice.

BENJAMIN SIMONS, *Com. Gen.*

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by PETER TIMOTHY.